SECOND EDITION. INTERESTING AND VALUABLE

President Webb's Address Before the Bar Association.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAWS

Of Recent Anactment Are Summerized-Information Which Layman as Well as Lawyer Will Prize.

Montgomery, July 10 .- (Special.) -Following is the text of the address of President Webb; delivered before the State Bar association today:

Gentlemen of the Alabama State Bar As-

I am glad to greet you on this the eighteenth annual session of your association.
For eighteen consecutive years the
members of this body have assembled members of this body have assembled and unselfishly spent some of the best efforts of mind in shaping the legislation of our state; and I am glad to be able to say to you that the statutes of the state on many subjects are witnesses of what this body have done. That annual reports of this association are replete with interesting and valuable papers read before you each year. But I think I may say without fear of mistake it was in 1891 that the most practical steps were taken to produce legislation from these suggestions and discussions. It was at the session of 1891, on the 8th day of June, that your by-laws were amended in accordance with the recommendation made by the report of your committee on legislation, that section 7 of article 8 of the by-laws was amended, materially enlarging its duties, and a section numon legislation, that section 7 of article of the by-laws was amended, materially enlarging its duties, and a section numbered 9 was added to article 8, creating your committee on legislative enactment. From that date we can trace most of the practical results which you have accomplished. The duties of these two committees, the one on legislation and the other on legislative enactment, suggest the idea that no law should be allowed to be placed on our statute book until after due deliberation and discussion. The corollary from this last proposition is that when a law is once deliberately enacted it should not be hastily altered. Upon this point the great and wise Solon, lawgiver of Athens, has furnished us a striking example of his wisdom, in that after having framed a code of laws for that city and people, he bound the Athenlans by an oath to keep his statutes unchanged for ten yeras; and then to avoid being importuned to make alterations went abroad for travel.

However pleasant it would be to me either to pursue these rambling thoughts

However pleasant it would be to me either to pursue these rambling thoughts or to select some subject of interest to the legal profession for discussion and pursue it, I am reminded that a boundary has been set to your president's address and its lines marked out by section 12 of our constitution. By that clause I am required to communicate to you at this time noteworthy changes in our statute laws of general interest made by acts of congress and the legislatures of Alabama and other sister states during the last twelve months.

Acts of Congress. However pleasant it would be to me

Alabama and other sister states during the last twelve months.

Acts of Congress.

Since the last session of this body in July, 1894, two sessions of the Fifty-third congress of the United States have been engaged in making laws. Looking over the printed volumes of statutes passed at the second and third sessions of the Fifty-third congress, but few laws of a general character and which are of general interest are to be found. But I call your attention to the following: By an act of congress which was approved August 18, 1894, to be found on page 279, Statutes at Large, congress makes provision authorizing officers of court in all the courts of the United States to accept security companies as surety in place of personal sureties on all bonds and recognizances in all judicial proceedings in these courts.

The wisdom of this statute I would

ings in these courts.

The wisdom of this statute I would especially commend for your consideration. I dare say that there is not an attion. I dare say that there is not an attorney present who has not at some time—and some who have oftentimes—in the practice of the profession felt the urgent need of such a law to enable his non-resident client to furnish the required security. In nearly all business vocations, when bonds are to be given by clerks and officers, it has now generally

> ASSIST NATURE a little now and then in removing offend-ing matter from the stomach and bowels and you thereby avoid a multitude of distressing de-rangements and dis-eases, and will have less frequent need of your doctor's

> service.
>
> Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are always in favor.
>
> Their secondary ef-

ways in favor. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The "Pellets" are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock

required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, casy and natural way and there is no reaction afterward. Their help lasts.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dysepesia, windy belchings, "hearthurn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed, glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildy cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from overeating, take one after dinner. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs help.

PURE,

become the practice for the principal to make use of guarantee corporations as his sureties, and I can see no reason why

his sureties, and I can see no reason why litigants in court should not do the same. On the 27th day of August, 1894, without the signature of the president of the United States approving it, an act of congress entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide for the government and other purposes" became a law. Its provisions are so well known to you that it would be unnecessary consumption of your time to discuss it at any length. One of its sections which provoked more

your time to discuss it at any length.

One of its sections which provoked more bitter opposition in the senate of the United States than any other has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States. I refer to that section which provides for a tax of 2 per cent annually on incomes. Sufficient time has not been given to show the practical benefits which have been promised and prophesied would arise from the reductions of tariffs imposed. But as Alabanians we may repose with satisfaction upon the assurance given us in his public speeches by the gifted and long honored senior senator from the state of Alabama in the senate of the United States that this is the best tariff law which we have ever had.

The only other act of congress of a general nature passed within the last twelve months to which I call your attention is

nonths to which I call your attention is he one approved March 22, 1895, for more effectually suppressing the vice of gam-bling in lottery tickets and the suppres-sion of the lottery traffic through the na-tional and interstate commerce and the postal service. Our representatives and senators in congress are entitled to our thanks and praises for this piece of wise

Alabama Statutes.

The following statutes of a general character were passed by the legislature of Alabama at its sessions of 1894-95: An act to require the production of books and writings in actions at law, to be found on page 60 of the printed

acts.

An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to prevent frauds to be perpetrated by directors and managing officers of corporations on the stockholders and bondholders thereof." It is to be found on page 65 of session acts.

An act to regulate exceptions to giving or refusal of charges asked in writing and to give effect thereto. It is to be found on page 126 of session acts.

An act to authorize the chancellor, judge or register to require the complainants to give bond before a receiver is appointed was approved February 15. 1895. It is to be found on page 555 of session acts.

sion acts.

The only other bill with which your committee on enactment was charged is an act to define the matrimonial domicile of the husband. It failed to become

a law.

In addition to those above mentioned the Alabama legislature amended sections 3471 and 3462 and rule 52 of chancery practice so as not to require copies of interrogatories to be served on the opposite party, but only notice of their filing.

opposite party, but only notice of their filing.

It also passed an act to prescribe the mode and manner of serving process upon receivers, both foreign and domestic, holding and operating property in this state. And it is also now provided by law that parties are authorized to institute suit against receivers for acts done and contracts made by them without the previous leave of the court which appointed them.

the previous leave of the court which appointed them.

Section 320 of the code has been so amended as to allow the governor, upon the application of any person disqualified from voting by reason of his conviction of any of the crimes mentioned in that section except treason, when recommended by fifty reputable citizens, to restore such persons to the rights and privileges of citizenship.

to restore such persons to the rights and privileges of citizenship.

By an act provision is made requiring the vendor in whose favor a lien is reserved in any conveyance of real or personal property for purchase money upon payment thereof on demand, to enter the fact of payment on the margin of record, and that such record releases the lien and it provides a penalty of \$200 to be recovered of the party failing to make the entry.

ing to make the entry.

By an act section 3532 of the code is amended so as to authorize the defendant to make a motion in vacation to dis-charge as well as dissolve an injunction. But it may be remarked in this connec-tion that section 3613 of the code was not at the same time also amended so as to give the right of appeal from the ruling of the court upon such a motion seeking to discharge an injunction. Section 3588, which regulates the prac-

tice in partition suits, was amended by an act approved January 31, 1895, so as to authorize a trial before a jury in the

to authorize a trial before a jury in the chancery court not only when the defendant denies the title of the complainant, but if an adverse claim or title is asserted by any one and brought to the knowledge of the court.

By an act approved February 9, 1895, it is provided that when a defendant is indicted for violating the provisions of laws prohibiting the sale of liquors the fact that the defendant has obtained a license from the internal revenue delicense from the internal revenue de-partment of the United States is made competent evidence.

Amendments were made to the Sayre election law of 1892-93 which more liber-ally provide for registration and for marking tickets.

By an act regulating the defenses to actions of policies of life insurance it is provided that before a defendant can

is provided that before a defendant can put in issue any matters to show that the policy was void in its inception it shall first pay into court all premiums received on the policy.

Section 3872 of the criminal code was amended in the interest of humanity and to prevent cruelty to animals in ways not prohibited by that section prior to the amendment.

By an act approved February 16, 1895, a flag was adopted for the use of the state of Alabama, by which it was provided that the flag of Alabama shall be a crimson cross of St. Andrew in a field of white; that the bars forming the cross shall extend, diagonally across the flag from side to side.

from side to side.

By act provision was made for the contest of the election of governor, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer and attorney-general.

By act all deeds of assignment for the benefit of creditors are required to be

benefit of creditors are required to be filed and recorded in the office of the probate judge, and that such deeds are operative from the day when delivered

to the judge for record.

The legislature also passed a new convict law, making material changes in the statute regulations for the management and control of state and county con-

By act section 703 of the code is so amended as to provide that the supreme court shall not be required to write opinions in all cases and the court is to direct which of its written opinions must

be published.

By an act the robbing of a railroad train is made punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, and in certain cases may be punished by death.

Domestic corporations, whose president, secretary, cashier and managing agent are absent from the state, may be served with process by publication.

served with process by publication.

The codification of the statutes was also provided for, and an able commissioner has already begun this important

RICH

NATURE'S BLOOD PURIFIER, composed of the tracts of roots and herbs grov own southern clime. It is strictly vegetable.

Legislation in Different States.

I have examined the acts of legisla-tion to be found in our supreme court tion to be found in our supreme court, library in the following states, namely; Maryland, New Jersey, California, North Dakota, Scuth Dakota, Kansas; Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, Rhode Island, Louislana and New Mexico, which have been enacted and printed since your last session. It is surprising how little in this great volume of legislation is of any interest except within the local boundaries to which it relates.

I refer in brief to the following only: In California by an act it is provided

In California by an act it is provided that no interlocutory injunction shall continue in force for a longer period than twelve months from the time when granted, except by consent, unless the cause in which it is granted shall be set down for trial upon its merits.

down for trial upon its merits.

By another statute provision is made for proceedings by and against insolvent debtors and for their release.

A commission of three members is created to codify the laws of California.

created to codify the laws of California.

In Kansas, as in many other states, it is now provided that guarantee corporations may be accepted as surety on bonds and recognizances.

For the relief of the supreme court Kansas has created two intermediate courts of appeal.

North Dakota, by its constitution, absolutely prohibits all special and local legislation on thirty-five enumerated subjects, which include corporations of all kinds.

all kinds. By an act of the legislature a "board conciliation" in the nature of arbitra-tion is required to be elected in each pre-

By another act in this state the treatment of habitual drunkards is provided for at the cost of the county. In South Dakota guaranty companies

are allowed to become and to be accepted as sureties on bonds.

Foreign corporations are required to appoint an agent for purpose of service

Vermont—Fidelity and guaranty com-panies are accepted as sureties on bonds. State of Washington—In all trials by juries, when ten out of the twelve jurors agree, their verdict is the verdict of the whole jury.
Guaranty corporations allowed to be

accepted as sureties on bonds.

South Carolina by act allows insurance and guaranty companies to become sureties on official bonds and also for trustees, guardians and administrators. The sale of real estate under mortgage, without first a decrea or judgment of without first a decree or judgment of court ascertaining and establishing amount of the debt due on the mortgage, amount of the debt due on the mortgage, is valid to pass the title, unless amount of the debt is consented to by mortgagor and consent in writing filed for record in the office of register where mortgage is recorded. Where there are several connecting carriers of freight lost or damaged, the initial delivering or terminal road is required to adjust such loss or damage or to trace and inform the or damage or to trace and inform the consignor or consignee by which of the connecting lines the freight was lost or

damaged.

Louisiana—By an act approved January 12, 1895, the state of Louisiana pro-hibits the setting up or drawing of any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets.

All contracts for rebates prohibited.

All contracts for rebates prohibited.

Kentucky's Constitution.

A new constitution has been adopted by Kentucky. The first noticeable feature which will attract your attention in its examination is the limitations and restrictions which it imposes upon the exercise of power by all legislative bodies, both state and municipal. Heretofore the legislature of Kentucky met biannually, and were unlimited as to the length of the session. Now it is limited to sixty days. Under the old constitution the legislature was in no way restricted as to the character of the legislation enacted; it might enact local, special or private laws without limit. Now upon at least twenty-five leading subjects of legislation, specifically enumerated, no law other than a general one can be passed; and upon no other subject can a special law be enacted when a general one can be made applicable. The entire system of municipal government was also changed. All citles and towns are divided into classes upon a basis of population, and many restrictions imposed upon the powers which the municipalities might exercise. Especially are the restrictions of the new constitution laid upon the powers of the municipalities to contract debts. In all cases a limit is fixed by a percentage on assessed ties to contract debts. In all cases a limit is fixed by a percentage on assessed valuation. No contract by a municipal corporation is allowed to be made unless the cap he fully performed from the fully performed.

valuation. No contract by a municipal valuation. No contract by a municipal corporation is allowed to be made unless it can be fully performed from the funds of the current year, unless it is first submitted to a vote of the people and sanctioned by a vote of two-thirds of the voters in its favor.

In the matter of voting and elections the new constitution provides for the use of the Australian ballot system, and requires all elections to be held on the same day, and that day to be the one which members of congress and the president of the United States are voted for. All lotteries and sift enterprises are forbidden. In the exercise of the right of eminent domain compensation for damage to property is required to be made for the injury, as well as payment when the property is actually taken. Restrictions, in the interest of the public, are imposed upon common carriers with a view to securing uniformity and equality of charges, facilities to shippers, and to promote competition by prohibiting combinations.

The legislation of the state since the adoption of the new constitution h.s almost exclusively been to conform its laws to the changes made necessary by the new constitution. And in addition there has been legislation in relation to the property of married women, their control over it and the rights of the husband in the wife's property is limited to a one-third for life after her death.

I beg to cal your attention to a report

death.

I beg to cal your attention to a report made to the New York State Bar association by one of its committees that contains much of special and practical value. I refer to the recommendation that a bill prepared for submission to state legislatures and to congress should be critically examined by competent critics before action is taken upon them to eliminate cruidities, ambiguities and other objectionable features, which so often are found to characterize much of recent legislation. It is suggested that three to found to characterize much of recent legislation. It is suggested that three to
five competent persons be selected to
serve in an advisory capacity for each
legislative body. It might be that such a
committee could be appointed from members of the legislature to be designated
committee on style. The method is observed in England. All measures presented to the house of commons are required to be thoroughly examined and
their errors and defects eliminated before
being put upon final passage. The obscure phraseology, equivocal language
and incongruous combinations of words,
so often used and which mar and muddle
so, much of state legislation, could be so, much of state legislation, could be avoided by the adoption of some such plan. Legislative enactments which prove to be blunders are often very exensive and costly experiments.

Old papers for sale cheap at this office.

BLOOD

AN INFANT CAN TAKE IT.

Contains neither potash nor mercury, but the essential blood purilying and health restoring princi- restores these organs, if torpid and ples of medicinal roots and her bs. sluggish, to their normal action insuring recommend

LOCAL LACONICS

Gathered, Noted and Condensed by Age-Herald Reporters-General Resume of the Day's Happenings.

A Delightful Dance.—Tuesday night Miss Minnie Atkins, at her delightful home, 412 North Twenty-fifth street, en-tertained a large circle of young friends. The evening's entertainment was in honor of her guest, Miss Leila Dobbins.

A Correction.—In yesterday's social col-umn appeared a mention of the visit of Miss Kittie Magher of Glendale, O., in which it read that she was for a number of years teacher in the Birmingham pub-lic schools. The notice should have read that she was a teacher in the Cincinnati public schools.

More Negroes for the Mines .- J. R. McGregor returned over the Louisville and Nashville from Earlington, Ky., yesterday, bringing with him forty negroes to work in the coal mines at Brookside. They were sent out to Brookside on the Corona accommodation yesterday after-

Tremendous Rainfall.—Mr. Holmes Morrow came down from Trussville yesterday evening and reported a tremendous rainfall in and around that place. It was the heaviest this year and has seldom been excelled. There are two branches on his father's place eighty yards apart, one with a fair-sized levee on its banks, and so great was the rise that both streams met. He reports crops in fairly good condition. in fairly good condition.

Held for Perjury.—United States Deputy Marshal S. R. Calfee arrived from Talladega county last night with Hunter Baker, whom he had arrested on a warrant issued out of United States Commissioner H. A. Wilson's court charging him with perjury. Baker was posing as a professional witness and had sworn against a negro, whom he charged with retailing liquor without a license, and had named three witnesses to the fact. These denied knowing anything of the case, hence his arrest.

A Good Capture.—Officer Kirkley yesterday morning captured a white man whose appearance indicated that he was wanted. On his person was found three suits of clothes, one extra pair of pants and two pairs of shoes in a bundle. He appears to be about 24 years old and weighs about 145 pounds. He claims to have come from Nashville. He is badly bullet scarred and looks as if he had once stood in front of a Gattling gun while in operation.

Open Air Concert Tonight On South Highlands.—In response to the generous proposal of Prof. Fred L. Grambs' Miliproposal of Prof. Fred L. Grambs' Military band, announced in yesterday's Age-Herald, Mr. George L. Morris has consented to allow the use of his beautiful lawn at the top of the hill on South Twentieth street for an open air concert. The concert will be given by the band tonight, and the public is invited to enjoy the music, which promises to equal that discoursed at Capital park. A fine programme has been arranged for the occasion.

Dr. Hale Returns .- Dr. Hale returned Dr. Hale Returns.—Dr. Hale returned from Talladega yesterday evening, where he lectured before the Alabama Chautauqua. He reports the Chautauqua a most happy success. Large crowds are in attendance, and the state is under great obligations to Rev. S. P. West, to whom the credit of this great work is largely due. The oratorical contest belargely due. The oratorical contest be-tween Messrs. Peevey, Snead and Long, representing Auburn. Howard college medal was captured by the first named young gentlemen. Dr. Hawtnorne com-pletely captured the great assembly by his thrilling eloquence.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

PERSONAL.

Rev. R. D. Wear went down to Helena vesterday afternoon. Mr. J. A. Ferguson, representing the Shultz Belting works, St. Louis, is in the

Mr. E. T. Broadway, deputy clerk of the United States court, has gone to Mobile for a few days rest.

J. H. Sullivan, superintendent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, returned to Memphis yesterday

Mr. Will T. Malone, formerly of this city, but now assistant cashier of the Bank of Jonesboro, Ark., is a guest of the Florence. Ladies, I am five times overstocked in

\$3. Brand new and stylish. I am going to sell them cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap, cheap. A sacrifice. T. C. King, 2026 First avenue.

Louisville and Nashville Passenger Agent Rip Beasley returned yesterday from Cincinnati, whither he went last Sunday night with the Alabama delega-tion to the national convention of Chris-tian Endeavors at Boston.

For building up the whole system nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Daily Age-Herald (except Sunday) six days in the week, delivered by carrier or by mail, at 50c per month.

SHE SHOT THE SIREN.

The Injured Wife Handles the Pistol This

Huntington, W. Va., July 10 .- A street car of people were put in jeopardy of their lives tonight, when Mrs. Clarence Chaffin, the wife of a prominent East End citizen, probably fatally shot Minnie oreval, a young woman of bad reputation whom she met in the vehicle. The shooting was the culmination of a scandal that drove Mrs. Chaffin to distraction, and when she saw the girl this evening she could not restrain her jealous rage, and, pulling a revolver, she fired three times, all the bullets taking effect in the victim's breast

tim's breast.

The affair created great excitement, which was particularly intense among the other passengers on the street car. Fresh bread and candy made daily at C. W. Cody's, 1820 to

1826 3d avenue. Four Desperate Criminals Escape. Four Desperate Criminals Escape.
Chillicothe, Mo., July 10.—Four desperate criminals made their escape from the Livingston county jail in this city before daylight this morning. The escape was effected by taking up the stone flooring near the wall and digging through the foundations.

INSURES

AS A SPRING MEDICINE it has not its equal. Its action on the

LIVER AND KIDNEYS

A SOCIAL ARRAIGNMENT.

Husband and Wife as Viewed by a New York Scolety Journal.

A writer in Vogue—a man, too, by the way—serves up the matter of family politeness in the following piquant fashion:
It is not altogether just, and yet there is unfortunately enough truth in it to make it a matter of regret that such a state of things should exist. He says:

"The obligation to be agreeable is not apparently classed among the 'oughts' of masculine behavior, the result being that, as a sex, men lack graciousness of demean-or. There are few women of any social pretensions but recognize the importance and desirability of making themselves generally agreeable, and however far they may fall short of being really entertaining women at least make the effort to be companionable

'The most usual examples of the unlikeness of the sexes in this regard is furnished by wives and husbands in their demeanor toward one another. Man does not conceive at to be any part of the husband's dury to be entertaining to his wife. He may supply her with opportunities for pleasant experiences—the play, opera, hos-pitality, travel—but that he is under any obliga' on to make himself companionable or to respond to his wife's efforts to entertain him does not suggest itself to the masculine mind.

"Nothing is more common in all grades of society than the spectacle of the husband treating with rudeness of speech or gruffness of manner the wife's effort at 'making' conversation in her endeavor to create an atmosphere of comradeship. Public conveyances, the theater and hotels offer portunities for many pathetic studies of the difference between the sexes in this regard. The wife essays a few remarks, the husband answers indifferently or not at all, thus discouraging all conversational

attempts on her part.
"He would greet with derisive laughter
the idea that he ought to try to entertain his wife as he would any acquaintance, man or woman, whom he might meet. It is all traceable to the masculine doctrine that women were created for man's pleasure, and it is part of the very lordly attitude that man has maintained from time immemorial until recently, when the ar-rogance of man met its Waterloo in the self assertiveness of the new woman."

STORY OF DE FOE'S LIFE.

One of the Most Versatile and Catholic Figures In English Literature.

Men regard with admiring wonder the career of a Napoleon, a Bismarck, a Gladstone, an Agassiz or an Edison, but they do not seem to realize what can be done by concentrated and persistent human will,

power and energy.

A recently published biography of Daniel De Foe is the story of the life of a man who made his mark as a merchant, manufacturer, traveler, politician, polemic, journalist, poet, satirist and novelist. This restlessly active and energetic mortal left more than 250 printed works, and two of them, by common consent, are master-pieces of literature that will last as long

as the English language is spoken.

His was a checkered career—now the favorite of one ministry, disgraced and pun-ished by another like a common criminal, the master one day of a princely mansion and hiding from his creditors the next. According to his own statement, De Foe was in his lifetime "13 times rich and poor," a record not approached by any great speculator of our day. Sometimes we hear of a man who has made three for-tunes, but we rarely ever hear of a man who has gone beyond that limit, and cer-tainly no man of this generation has been 13 times rich and poor, fortunate and un fortunate in politics, and the author of 250 books, besides showing ability as a manu-

racturer, merchant, traveler, polemic, journalist, poet, satirist and novelist.

Talking about versatility, De Foe beats them all! The mere outlines of such a carcer should encourage and stimulate those who complain that they are hampered by circumstances. If De Foe could do what he did, cannot the average man of pluck, energy and determination accomplish at least one-fourth as much?—Dublin Times.

Queen Anne's London

The houses are plain and substantial, with balconies, and beneath are the quaint bow windows of the period belonging to the various shops—the signs of which still hang as thickly as the banners in a feudal hall. The footway is railed off from the street by substantial posts and forms a kind of lounge, where ladies in hoops and sacks are searching for bargains, where beaux salute and exchange snuffboxes while a chair with its bearers swings steadily along.

In the road a huge tilted wagon with five horses tandem has brought up a load of produce-wool probably from Kentwhile a bevy of country dames and lasses in broad hats look out in wonder at the movement of the town. There are a few fine coaches and a hackney or two in the street, and a pair of horsemen jog soberly along, and these, with a miller's cart charged with sacks of flour and a dog sauntering along, make up the traffic of Cheapside. If it were not for Bow church that stands there unchanged, we might doubt if this were really the roaring, rat-tling Cheapside of our own days.—All the Year Round.

Tea Sweepings.

One of the principal sources of the supply of caffeine in England is the sweep-ings of tea from the floors of the various docks, wharves and warehouses in Lon-don. These sweepings aggregate about 675,000 pounds of tea annually, or, with the dirt, nails, hoop iron and wood which gets mixed with the tea, to about 400 tons. The loss to the tea importers annually is about \$125,000. The sweepings have naturally a fair proportion of good to fine grade teas mixed with them, and consequently contain a larger amount of the active principle of tea, called by chemists "caffeine," than the low quality teas. The sweepings cost the chemist only about half a cent per pound.—Merchants' Review.

Misunderstood.

"It's surprising," he said as he threw down his newspaper, "that some people should think free coinage at 16 to 1 should stand any chance.

"John," she commented severely, "I'm ashamed of you. It seems to me that for the last six months you have done noth-ing but tall racing."—Chicago Trib-

Milton has carefully marked, in his Satan, the intense selfishness which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven.

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Special Rates for Summer Term. Violin or any orchestral and band instru-nent, \$15 per ten weeks. Plano, \$10 to \$20. Vocal, \$25.

Boarding Department.

DRAKE FOR GOVERNOR.

Nominated by the lowa Republicans-Prohibition and Silver Injured.

Des Moines, Ia., July 10 .- The well organized forces of Gen. Francis Marion Drake of Centreville achieved a signal victory in the republican state convention, when Mr. Drake was nominated for governor on the sixth ballot, after one of the most warmly contested anticonvention campaigns ever witnessed in Iowa, General Drake had as his chief competitor Ex-United States Senator James F. Harlan of Mount Pleasant, a man highly esteemed in Iowa and espe-cially beloved by republicans because of the conspicuous part he took in the pol-

the conspicuous part he took in the politics of the country during the civil war period and because of his friendship of President Abraham Lincoln.

General Drake, who is equally popular, was backed by a shrewdly organized following of working politicians. The third strongest candidate for governor on the opposing ballot was Ex-State Senator Matt Parrott of Waterloo, who was given second place on the ticket, defeating for renomination Lieutenant Duning for renomination Lieutenant Dunof Chariton.

gan of Chariton.

There were several other candidates—
Gov. J. B. Harsh of Creston, E. M. Ormsby of Emmittsburg, J. L. Kamrar of
Webster City, W. M. McFarland of Estherville, the present secretary of state;
State Senator A. B. Conway of New
Sharon, F. L. Lets of Marshaltown and
W. S. Russell of Perry. The strength of
each rapidly disappeared after the first
ballot.

ballot.
Supreme Judge Josiah Given of Des Moines, State Superintendent Henry Sabin of Clinto and Railroad Commissioner George W. Perkins of Farragut were renominated without difficulty.
There was no contest in the convention over the platform, which ignores the prohibition question among state issues, and after denouncing the national democratic administration for its incompetency, practically reaffirms the Minneapolis platform of 1892 on the leading national issues.

No attempt was made to secure a declaration for free silver. A resolution was adopted by the caucus of the Second district delegates favoring a law permitting the manufacture of liquors in the state and was presented to the committee on resolutions, but was ignored.

nored.

Senator Allison was present and received an enthusiastic welcome, but did not make a speech. The platform indorses him for president.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Music at East Lake. 5-29-tf Old papers for sale cheap at this office.

Music at East Lake. 5-29-tf

Cleveland, Philadelphia and Hartford Win

Atlantic City, N. J., July 10 .- After settling the controversy in the order at this morning's session, the Elks this afternoon held a street parade. The strongest lodges in line were from Hartford, Conn., Philadelphia. New York, Boston, Washington, Camden, N. J., and Chicago.

Dr. Woodward of New York lodge No. 1 was conspicuous in the line, driving a pair of fine elks attached to a two-wheel vehicle. The prizes offered for competiventice. The prizes offered for competi-tive lodges in the parade were won re-spectively by: Cleveland lodge, a silk banner, for the largest number of men in line; Philadelphia lodge No. 2, for the best appearance, a silver loving cup, and Hartford lodge, an onyx clock, for the

hartford lodge, an only clock, for the best marching order.

The session tomorrow will conclude the labors of the lodge. The principal business of tomorrow will be the election of officers. W. G. Meyer of Philadelphia lodge is the leading candidate for grand exalted ruler, and it is probable he will be elected.

Delicious Cream

as used in the preparation of Silver Churn Butterine, im-parts a delightful flavor to the product. Always sweet, fragrant and wholesome,

Silver Churn Butterine



is approved by the most fastidious housekeepers. Rorer, the cooking expert, pre-fers it to creamery butter for the table and all purposes.

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HEALTH.

